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NEW BOOKS.

Advanced Algebra and Trigonometry. By W. C. BRENKE. New York: The Century Company. Pp. 350.

Professor Brenke has combined and correlated in one book what is usually covered by college freshmen in algebra and trigonometry. Correlation in secondary mathematics has been tried and the experiment with the college work will be watched with interest. The value of the book for review classes in these two subjects could hardly be questioned. Considerable space is devoted to graphic methods and the idea of the derivative is introduced and applied to some of the simpler functions.

Plane and Solid Geometry. Revised by GEORGE WENTWORTH and D. E. SMITH. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 480. \$1.30.

This revised edition is certainly an improvement on the old one. Considerable new matter has been added and the whole rearranged.

An Introduction to Mathematics. By A. N. WHITEHEAD. New York: Henry Holt and Company. Pp. 256. 75 cents.

Mr. Whitehead sets out not to teach mathematics, but to "enable students from the very beginning of their course to know what the science is about and why it is necessarily the foundation of exact thought as applied to natural phenomena." It is just because mathematical ideas are abstract that they supply what is wanted for a scientific description of the course of events, freed from reference to particular persons or particular types of sensation. From this starting-point the author proceeds to explain the true inwardness of variables, dynamics, symbols, generalizations of numbers, coördinate geometry, conic sections, functions, periodicity, trigonometry, the differential calculus, and geometry. It is an admirably clear exposition, illustrated throughout with diagrams; and one which every teacher of mathematics will want to read. Every student should be familiar with its contents.

Vocational Mathematics. By GEORGE WENTWORTH and D. E. SMITH. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 88.

The Hindu-Arabic Numerals. By DAVID EUGENE SMITH and LOUIS C. KARPINSKI. Boston: Ginn and Company. Pp. 160. \$1.25.

Although it has long been known that the numerals ordinarily employed in business, and commonly attributed to the Arabs, are not of Arabic origin, and although numerous monographs have been written concerning their derivation, no single work has yet appeared in which the complete story of their rise and development has been told. In the